

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.
The Daily (including Sunday).....\$10.00
The Sunday (12 or 14 Pages)..... 2.00
The Weekly (12 Pages)..... 1.25
 All Editions Sent Postpaid.
 Voluntary contributions for which compensation is desired must be marked with the price expected.
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ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 8, 1889.

A Golden Opportunity.

The coming Piedmont exposition will make an unsurpassed showing of the resources and industries of this region. It will be the best opportunity that our people have ever had to show the world what they are doing and what they can do.

The directors of the exposition offer \$5,000 in prizes for county exhibits. This does not prevent the owners of articles in a county exhibit from entering them individually to compete for special prizes. The directors also offer to donate any county entering an exhibit \$300 for expenses, but this donation only applies to counties not taking one of the prizes.

These offers—the best and most liberal that were ever made by any exposition—should bring quite a number of our best counties to the front. If a few live and progressive men will bestir themselves in their counties they will find it an easy matter to get up a fine display.

It goes without saying that these county exhibits will be of incalculable benefit in advertising Georgia, and the results will come home to the exhibitors and their neighbors.

The time is short, and the directors desire to hear in the course of a few days from every county that thinks of entering. This offer cannot be held open long. Don't delay. A little talk and a little work will enable our best counties to take rank among the crowning attractions of the Piedmont exposition.

The Discussion of the Betterment Question.

It has been frequently said there was nothing in the betterments question. The continued discussion of this subject by the legislature would indicate there is some room for debate on the subject. There certainly are two sides to the question. But this is not surprising—transactions in eight million dollars' worth of property, that has paid in clean cash to the state net six million dollars in money, deserves careful consideration. The time has come for the owner of the property to look for another lessee. It is admitted that the rent has been promptly paid at the end of each month; it is admitted that the road is in as good condition, and the lessees claim in a better condition, than when it was leased; it is admitted that there is an excess of rolling stock that belongs to the present lessees; it is admitted that there are more sidetracks than when the road was leased. All this is admitted by everybody. Now, how does the legislature propose to settle the matter? The third section of the new lease act simply proposes to dispose of this whole matter by permitting the old lessees to take the excess of rolling stock, or if they want all the rolling stock, to pay for what they received at schedule prices. That is all there is in it so far as that bill goes. Suppose the lessees wait until the lease expires, and want to take more than the excess? Suppose they take it all and say they will pay the difference? It is in their possession. How is this difference to be ascertained? If it is the easiest matter in the world to drift the whole matter into litigation. We admit that some of the legal statesmen in the legislature say they are not afraid of a lawsuit. We never saw a lawyer who was, but there are plenty of people in the state who are. We have no suggestions to make about betterments. We believe the original lease act is the law of this case, and we believe that this legislature can settle the whole question fairly and squarely without losing a dollar—that they will not be required to pay under that contract—and without jeopardizing other interests, and without an expensive suit. Who knows what the present lessees claim? Has there been any effort to ascertain the amount? We doubt if there is a member of the legislature who can answer how much they claim. We are frank to say we do not know, but we do know that there has been no effort made to ascertain what the difference is. In all frankness and candor, is this the proper way to settle up a twenty year contract that has yielded a net profit to the state of six million dollars, when eight million dollars worth of property is at stake? There is not a member of the legislature who in settling with his tenant at the end of the year would not be more specific and particular, and if there was a difference, he would be a poor business man if he did not find out or try to find what his tenant claimed?

There is another clause in this third section of the lease act that is too loose to stand. "Natural wear and tear" is as broad as "more or less." Who is to determine the "natural wear and tear" for eighteen months? The roads are full of lawyers in Georgia and Tennessee who are not afraid of a lawsuit who could fill the courts with litigation over these three little words. If this comes, and the state is involved in a tangle of unprofitable litigation, we will simply call attention to the fact that we warned the legislature that it was their duty when they had this matter under discussion to treat it with the gravity the question deserved. The present legislature is framing a bill that is to be executed when their time of service has expired. There is but one way to be on the safe side, and that is to do right. Might not make right but for a short time. It would be a humiliating confession for a legislator to have to make, on being asked how much it would have cost to have averted the trouble, if he had to answer that he did not know, nor had ever tried to find out, on such a contract as this, involving so much money.

We see no reason why the present lessees should be treated as if they were robbers or were trying to take undue advantage of the

state. Their past conduct with the state does not warrant such a suspicion. If they have been derelict in a single duty, we are not aware of it, and will gladly give the use of our columns to expose it. We do not know what they claim, and hence cannot say anything about the justice of it. Every speaker so far has admitted that there is something due them—how much and what is an open question, so far as we can find out.

The present legislature has said in a resolution that the lessees should not remove the rolling stock and in this clause they say they can. They were either wrong in the resolution or they are wrong in this section, which all goes to show that there is an indefiniteness about the whole matter that ought not to exist.

If the action of this legislature was final on the matter there would be no trouble. The present lease act does not make it final. That is one feature that is not in the old lease act that ought to be in the new one. Whether it was left out on purpose we are not prepared to say, but a careful reading of the act will show that it is not there.

The question is being ably discussed in the legislature and we trust that some way will be devised by which the state will be protected and justice be done the lessees. There is a way to do that, and while such a measure would not get a unanimous vote it would stand the test of time, and be a monument to the wisdom, justice and moderation of the statesmen who supported it.

Savannah and Brunswick Versus Norfolk.

At three o'clock this afternoon the railroad committee of the house will hold a meeting for the purpose of considering the Olive bill, and the so-called substitute therefor.

It is a very important meeting of a very important committee. The question before that body, and which will come before the legislature, is whether the Georgia corporations and Georgia seaports are to be crippled in behalf of a Virginia corporation and a Virginia seaport. This is the whole question. This is what the committee and the legislature will have to consider.

It is not pretended that the Georgia corporations or combinations are hurting the public; it is not pretended that they are discriminating unjustly as between communities or individuals; or that they are making overcharges in any direction. It is simply proposed to make an attack on Georgia corporations and their connections in order to benefit a Virginia corporation and a Virginia seaport. That is the whole business in a nutshell.

Every sensible man in Georgia, and every sensible member of the legislature, knows that railroad combinations, no matter what shape they take, are powerless to hurt the people of Georgia. They have as a protection the railroad law and the railroad commission, and there is no imaginable species of railroad combination in this state that cannot be controlled by the law and the commission that operates under it.

There has been a somewhat vociferous quotation of a section of the state constitution as applicable to the Olive bill. The inappreciation of that quotation has already been sufficiently dwelt on by some of our alert contemporaries. We may say of the state constitution that it is not intended to authorize, nor does it authorize, the legislature of Georgia to cripple Georgia corporations and Georgia seaports in behalf of Virginia interests.

That the legislature understands the situation we have no doubt. Certainly the people do.

The People and the Railroads.

A short while ago we printed in our columns a letter from Major Wallace in answer to certain questions propounded to him by Mr. J. W. Hanlon, editor of the Quiltman Herald, as to the necessity for the passage of any such law as the Olive bill. Major Wallace, with his usual promptness and proverbial candor, after very briefly alluding to the prosperous condition of the people of Georgia under their transportation facilities, and also to the pleasant relations existing between the railroads and the people and also to the satisfactory financial condition of the railroads of the state, closed his brief letter with the following remarks: "There is a bill now pending in the legislature intended to give the commissioners more explicit control of joint rates that will be just and reasonable between roads having no interest in common except that which comes of being common carriers in the same line of traffic and to protect the people against the use of too many local charges. This bill is also intended to give the commissioners the power to control the location and building of depots, regulating the same so as to insure the public most comfort and greater freight accommodations. With these amendments to the old bill, I cannot see any reasonable cause for disquietude among the people or for further or stronger regulation."

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Talking For Education.

The friends of higher education will doubtless turn out in large numbers tonight to hear Colonel N. J. Hammond's talk to the legislature.

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The newest attempt of the republican party to humiliate the people of the south with a fresh dose of nigger will prove to be the worst failure that party has experienced.

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At the north the republican party desires to be known as a party of thinkers. At the south it is a party of stinkers.

When President Harrison was first elected, it was given out that one policy of his administration would be to conciliate the people of the south as much as possible. The character of his appointments, however, show a studious attempt to humiliate the people; and recent

events in Atlanta show that his appointees are more than anxious to carry out the republican scheme.

SINCE Postmaster Lewis has made his plea of trust that the country has heard the last of civil service reform as a democratic argument.

EDITOR HALESTAD is writing some long and interesting paragraphs about the European situation. The European situation appears to be a bigger thing in Europe than it is in this country.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE CONVICTION OF MRS. MAYBRICK was somewhat unexpected. The evidence showing the habitual use of arsenic by her husband was enough to make it doubtful whether Maybrick died from her own imprudence or a dose administered by his wife. But Mrs. Maybrick's unfaithfulness turned the jury against her, and prejudice controlled the verdict. There will be no new trial. All the prisoners are to be put in the penitentiary to await their sentence or grant a pardon. Even if she escapes the gallows the unfortunate woman is certain to pass the remainder of her life in prison.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM doubtless thought that he was doing the right thing when he made his grand entrance into the city in a royal train, and that the people would be inclined to laugh. Of course the queen will never get into a dragon costume in uniform, but people cannot help imagining her in that role.

THE ALBANY EXPRESS begs the magazines to publish good poetry or none. The first stupid stuff published in the magazine has disgusted people with poetry, and has given rise to the belief that all the poets are dead. The average magazine editor can't tell a poem from a stick of fat.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR opened his eyes when he saw the British fleet in the harbor of Portsmouth, the other day. He saw blood and muscle and iron enough to stir his pulse. He saw 113 grim war vessels manned by 23,000 British sailors. The emperor, however, has not been so much alarmed as he represented a great military power. England had a war-like armament on the sea surpassing anything of the kind in the world. Now, as always, England's strength is on the water. She is invulnerable to one of her own kind, and is able to whip anything that sails the briny deep.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

BLACKBURN.—Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, is said to be the best shot in congress.

KOSUTH.—Louis Kosuth is happy and healthy at the age of eighty-eight.

TENNYSON.—Tennyson has a horror of the biographer. He will leave nothing that will be written about him to the biographer.

DUMAS.—William T. Dumas, the Monticello poet, is spoken of for superintendent of the Glynn county public schools.

MUIR.—John Muir says that the bridging of Behring Straits is entirely feasible.

AMBLER.—Reverend William Ambler, a Virginia Episcopal clergyman, is going as a missionary to Japan.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Is It Mrs. Canfield?

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I see that you speak of your new postmaster as General Lewis. Are you not mistaken? It seems to me that Mrs. Canfield is running the show, and I am carrying out her desire to see "black heels on white necks."

ANGLO-SAXON.

Atlanta Missing Her Opportunity.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I have spent a week at Piedmont Chautauque, and confess to feelings of gratification and amazement—gratification at the entertainment, enjoyment and instruction afforded here—amazement that larger numbers of Atlanta's good people do not spend their summer here.

The bill of fare is strictly first-class—lectures, readings, sermons, music, exhibitions, etc., to say nothing of the beautiful artistic grounds and comfortable accommodations. I have heard of the lectures of Dr. Hendon of Chicago, and of Lafayette of Richmond, on the platform; also Mr. Miller and Vincent, four fine editors I do not remember to have heard. The Weber band furnished superior music, and upon the whole, a week here is invaluable to one of literary taste, and one of reading and seeking rest.

Atlanta, you are certainly missing a rare opportunity of good things right at your door. "But it rains." Yes, not more than in Atlanta, however. I have heard that the programme here is equal to any similar one in the United States.

WILLIAM HENRY STRICKLAND, Salt Springs.

A Card From Mr. Stahlman.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: May I ask space to say a few words?

I am indebted to a number of the arguments presented by members of the general assembly during the past few days on the subject of the new lease act now pending, and were I not conversant with the facts would have been led to conclude that the better thing for the people of the state would be to spend the summer here. The bill of fare is strictly first-class—lectures, readings, sermons, music, exhibitions, etc., to say nothing of the beautiful artistic grounds and comfortable accommodations. I have heard of the lectures of Dr. Hendon of Chicago, and of Lafayette of Richmond, on the platform; also Mr. Miller and Vincent, four fine editors I do not remember to have heard. The Weber band furnished superior music, and upon the whole, a week here is invaluable to one of literary taste, and one of reading and seeking rest.

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TWO MORE APPOINTMENTS

WERE MADE BY POSTMASTER LEWIS YESTERDAY.

The Postoffice Trouble is Still the Subject of Very General Discussion, and Some Lively Opinions Are Expressed—A Talk With General Lewis.

The end of the postoffice affair is not yet. Throughout the city the new postmaster and his negro Penny were ridiculed and discussed yesterday, and this morning a more unpopular man than General Lewis cannot be found in Atlanta.

But there was not much change in the situation at the office yesterday.

Early in the morning Mr. Lyons's successor was appointed.

And at the same time Miss Lyons's successor walked into the office.

Mr. Lyons's successor is F. M. Van Pelt. Mrs. Isham, widow of Professor John Isham, takes up Miss Lyons's work.

MR. LYONS STILL AT WORK.

Mr. Lyons has not left the office yet, and yesterday inducted his successor into the mysteries of the work. The position is one requiring careful work of a difficult nature, and it will require several days' coaching for the new registry clerk, and this coaching Mr. Lyons has kindly consented to do. Then, too, Mr. Lyons's work is in an unfinished condition, and his personal attention to it is absolutely necessary.

This makes his remaining at the office imperative.

Not so with his daughter, however. She is out and away from that building.

General Lewis ascertained positively Monday that Mr. Lyons would not remain, and that day began casting around for a successor.

That afternoon he settled upon Mr. Van Pelt and tendered him the place. Mr. Van Pelt accepted, and yesterday morning entered upon the work as has been stated. He has been a republican for years, and has been in the railway mail service. Last fall he made the race for state senator against Hon. Frank P. Ilice and Hon. Sam W. Small. General Lewis considers him a competent man, and feels thoroughly satisfied.

MISS LYONS'S SUCCESSOR.

Mrs. Isham, the lady who began work at Miss Lyons's desk yesterday, is well known throughout the city. She was the second wife of Professor John Isham, once principal of the Crew street school, and is Mrs. E. A. Angier's stepmother. Only the day before she went to work she was before the civil service commission, and could not possibly have received a certificate from that body, as the papers have not been examined. That she passed the examination, however, no one who knows her will doubt for an instant. She will be the only lady on the eligible list.

STURGES CAN'T SERVE.

Mr. Sturges, the young white man who was pushed aside for Penny, but subsequently was assigned to the money order department, cannot be retained.

His old employer, however, has been retained.

This was ascertained yesterday by General Lewis. Sturges's papers show that he passed a fine examination, but General Lewis requires a bond from him, and as the bond cannot be legal because of his minority, someone else will get the place.

WEDMEYER WANTED BACK.

Mr. Van Pelt asked Mr. Wedmeyer to resume his place for a few days.

But the gentleman emphatically and instantly declined.

After leaving General Lewis and relating the conversation which passed between them, he said:

"I made a great mistake when I accepted the place. Then I made another when I remained there as long as I did. In fact the only sensible thing I did was to quit. I would go back now, I couldn't go back without losing my self-respect. I am glad I am out of the damned mess you can see."

SOME FUNNY LETTERS.

Postmasters receive mail just the same as other folks.

General Lewis received a good lump yesterday.

Among the letters which were placed upon his desk yesterday were letters from parties who either neglected or forgot to sign a name.

Some of these epistles were very witty. One began with some decidedly salty remarks, continuing: "What in the hell do you mean by putting that negro in there. If you don't take him out at once I'll kill you."

The letter was four pages, and was very abusive and threatening.

Another containing about the same threats was signed, "One of the Ten Regulators."

THE COMBINATION ON THE SAFE.

On the night Colonel Renfro surrendered the office to General Lewis the combination to the safe was changed.

The safe could not be opened yesterday.

Some how the combination would not work, and after several attempts, John Berkele, the expert, was sent for.

If any one in the country can open that vault before there is a drought of stamps it is Expert Berkele. The safe was opened at a late hour and stamps are plenty.

GENERAL LEWIS HAS A WORD TO SAY.

General Lewis, who has raised all this row, thinks he is being wronged by the people of Atlanta, and justifies his work.

"I have done just what the law says I shall do," he said yesterday, "and yet I am abused most unmercifully. My side of the case is not fully understood, neither will the papers present it. This abuse heaped upon me is a wrong to me and my family, and an insult of the grossest kind to us."

"In what way, general?" he was asked.

"The injustice of the thing. Here I am abused simply because I am carrying out a law. Now, before Colonel Renfro went out he found it necessary to put on a man to fill a vacancy. He selected Mr. Stanley, and sent him to me, saying that as he was going out he would give Stanley the place if I recommended it. I knew him to be a good man, and replied that I would be pleased with his appointment."

"And it was made?"

"Later Stanley came back saying Colonel Renfro wanted a written suggestion. I gave it, and still later Colonel Renfro sent for me, and during the conversation asked me if I thought Stanley could be appointed in compliance with the civil service law. I answered: 'Frankly I do not.'"

"But you disregarded the law in appointing two men in the money order department?"

"I did not. I wrote to a friend in Washington and to the department, trying to have the chief clerk and make the receiving teller exempt."

"And why?"

"Because of the responsible positions I preferred to select my own men to having them thrust upon me. I was informed that the chief clerk was exempt, and that it was probable the other would be. That was the way in which I made those two appointments, which are represented as my disregard of the civil service law."

"Now, all the row they are raising about Penny," continued the general, "is useless. When I found the two vacancies I found only two eligible men. One was Penny and the other Sturges. Recognizing and realizing the prejudices of those people with whom I have lived twenty-two years, I gave it deep study. I determined to put the colored man where he wouldn't come in contact with the public—in the registry department—and put the white man where he would come in contact with the public. Penny's handwriting was better than Sturges's. Then, too, I had known a brother

of Penny's—had served with him on the board at the university—and I knew him to be a most excellent man, and believed his brother to be the same. I wanted Mr. Wedmeyer to remain, but his salary was cut down twenty dollars after he had served a month. I wished that the salary was \$900.

"Now, when I took Penny in to introduce him to Mr. Lyons, that gentleman called me into the next room and asked me what I proposed to do with his place. I informed him I could make no promise."

"Have you received a letter from Mr. Van Pelt?"

"I have."

"Would you object to showing that letter?"

"Most assuredly."

"Would you repeat the contents?"

"No; because it was between Mr. Van Pelt and myself only."

"The point I want made plain," continued General Lewis, "is that under the civil service law, my appointment of Penny was the only thing possible. I had the two vacancies and the two men to fill them. I thought it best to put the white man in the money order department where he would come in contact with the public, and the colored man in the registry department where he would not."

MR. LYONS GOES OUT.

Mr. Lyons will surrender the keys of his department to Mr. Van Pelt this morning at 9.

He ceased his work late last night.

Before leaving the office Mr. Lyons was offered a place by an Atlanta firm with an advance of one hundred dollars.

"I never asked General Lewis to retain me," he said. "I expected to go out when he came in. The trouble ain't with Lewis so much."

"Then with whom?"

"Buck. He's the power behind the throne, and Lewis is pleasing him."

There was talk upon the streets yesterday afternoon of burning General Lewis in effigy, but the rumors could not be traced to any reliable source, and no demonstrations were made.

GEORGIA ON WHEELS.

A Delegation of Georgia Farmers to Represent the State.

It will be remembered that last year the Central railroad fitted up a handsomely decorated car and fitted it with the products of Georgia's fields, forests, mines and manufactures.

This car was placed in charge of Major W. L. Glessner, commissioner of immigration, who took it up through the northwest, visiting the various state and district fairs, where the exhibit was displayed side by side with the products of that section. The exhibit of Georgia's rich and varied resources served to draw the attention of thousands to this state as a desirable place of residence, and had it not been for the yellow fever scare in Florida would not doubt have been followed by a large influx of visitors and settlers.

This year Major Glessner has arranged a novel plan of carrying Georgia on wheels. His idea is to form a party of representative Georgia farmers and carry them to the northwest, there to investigate the products, methods and machinery of that section, that they may compare them with theirs and adopt such of them as are adapted to our state. They will also speak a good word for Georgia on their travels.

That the results of such a trip must be greatly beneficial to Georgia is obvious, as these farmers will come back with enlarged ideas and experience, and their neighbors will closely watch any new methods and machinery which they may adopt.

The Central railroad will furnish the party with one of their handsome sleepers and arrange for its transportation over the route laid out. The party will be composed of representative and practical farmers, selected by the State Agricultural society and the state alliance, each organization being privileged to select one from each congressional district.

The party will leave Atlanta on Saturday, August 31st, and will spend two weeks in visiting state and district fairs, experimental farms, agricultural colleges, stock, dairy and fruit farms. No effort will be spared to make the trip a pleasant and instructive one.

The Central railroad is to be commended for the liberal and enterprising spirit it has displayed in thus aiding in the development of the material industries and calling attention to the rich and varied resources of the state. It has not confined its work to the territory traversed by its lines, but has generally worked for the interests of the entire state, and this proposed farmers' excursion is but one of many instances of its thoughtful liberality.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOVELTIES.

Gold and silver side combs, hair-pins, lead necklaces, brooches, bangles, etc.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW, Jewelers.
107 1st St. S. E.

OPIMUM.

And Whiskey. It is cured at home with out pain. Book of patients sent FREE.
B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.
Atlanta, Ga. Office 606 Whitehall St.

TRY US!

You will never know at what a small price you can buy a good watch till you try us.
You will never know how well we can do your repairing till you try us.
You will never know how much you will be benefitted by buying from us till you try us.
Try us the next time you want your watch repaired.
Try us for watches and clocks.
Try us for jewelry.
Try us for silverware.
Try us for spectacles.

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Jewelers and Opticians,
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Send Your Collars and Cuffs

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TROY STEAM LAUNDRY.

BEST WORK IN THE SOUTH.
TELEPHONE US.

Wagons will Call for and Deliver Packages.
Wantels,
Millwork,
Hardwood Lumber,
Geo. S. May & Co.
141 W. Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga.
1st floor

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate.

I have for sale a nice 6-room brick cottage with gas, water and bath room, one block from new capital.
A splendid 7-room cottage with water, gas, etc., close in on West street.
An elegant brick residence on Luckie St., near in. Large house and fine lot on Walton street.
A neat cottage, close in, on Spring street.
7-room cottage on Church street.
4 large tracts that can be subdivided. Money in them.
Beautiful 20-acre tract at Clifton on Georgia R. R. Large lot in Grove on West Peachtree street.
Vacant and improved property in the pretty little town of West End, street cars, schools, churches, brick sidewalks, paved streets and clean water.
Vacant and improved property near E. T. Va. and Ga. railroad stops.
6 beautiful lots east on Marietta St., near Haiman's flow factory.
If you want to buy or sell come in and talk with me. If your real business is needing prompt, careful attention being in into my office where everything is attended to with the most prompt and efficient service and regulated and systematized and give special attention to that department.
G. W. ADAIR, 6 Kimball house, Wall street.
Rev. Sam W. Small will lecture at Piedmont Church on Friday night.

—THE—
Weather Report.

INDICATIONS FOR GEORGIA:
WASHINGTON, August 7.—Indications for tomorrow:
Threatening weather and showers with slight changes in temperature, easterly winds.

LOCAL FORECAST:
The weather today (August 8) in ATLANTA and vicinity promises to be partly cloudy and warmer, followed during the evening by rain.

Observer's Office, Signal Service U. S. A.
COLD BUILDING,
ATLANTA, GA., August 7.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.
Observations taken at 8 p. m.—seventy-fifth meridian time—at each place.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
Cotton Field Bulletin.
Observations taken at 6 p. m.—seventy-fifth meridian time.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.

Atlanta, Ga. 87.00
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ALL OVER THE STATE.

THE TAX DIGESTS SHOW A DECIDED INCREASE.

And the Total Will Almost Reach That of 1883—The Comptroller General Tells Why It Is So—Good Crops and Plenty of Rain.

The greatest increase since 1883. That is what the tax digests received at the comptroller general's office indicate. Digests have been received from one hundred and fourteen of the one hundred and thirty-seven counties. These show a net increase of \$11,408,912. Of the counties to hear from, Fulton is, of course, the most important. This will show an increase, as Tax Commissioner showed yesterday, of between five million and six million dollars. On this point Captain Furlow, in charge of the tax department of the comptroller general's office, said yesterday: "The returns so far received show an increase in the one hundred and fourteen counties equal to that shown by the whole state last year. Of the counties not yet heard from, Fulton will, I hope, show a five million dollar increase. The other counties not heard from are small and the increase in some will probably be offset by the decrease in some of the others. That will make the total probably between \$16,000,000 and \$17,000,000. This is next highest we have had in years—since 1883 when the digests showed an increase of \$18,000,000. This you must remember is only the digest increase and does not include the increase in railroad properties, which does not go on the digests."

SOME OF THE COUNTIES.
Glynn county shows an increase of \$825,643 on a total return last year of something over \$4,000,000. The percentage of increase here is greater than in some of the counties which show a larger increase. Other digests received yesterday show increases as follows: Marion, \$61,206; DeKalb, \$154,993; Chatham, \$412,725; Camden, \$54,315; Baker, \$15,582; Colquitt, \$94,593; Walker, \$87,884; Jasper, \$24,371; McIntosh, \$83,537; Wilkes, \$20,787; Chatham, \$102,771; Rabun, \$21,430; Laurens, \$23,850; Elbert, \$117,599; Carroll, \$132,961; Whitfield, \$218,664; Liberty, \$86,177; Baldwin, \$18,510; Bibb, \$864,323.

In the same batch the only counties showing a decrease were Macon, Talbot, Lumpkin and Upton. Fewer counties show a decrease than usual. "This increase," said Comptroller Wright, in speaking of the excellent showing, "is general throughout the state, mountain counties and coast counties showing it alike. It is the largest since 1883. That year was one of general prosperity like this. Everything depends on that. The general impression is that the returns are made early in April when it is too early to forecast the crop outlook; that is not the case, however. Everybody puts off making the tax return until the last moment—that is, in July. By that time the condition of the crops is known and if it is a good year everybody feels the effect of it, nobody more than the tax receiver. In 1883 we had, like we have this year, general and frequent rains and the whole state was benefitted by it."

PEPPERED WITH SHOT.

Charlie Hinton Shot by Bob Williams Yesterday.

Charlie Hinton, a young mulatto, was shot by another negro, named Bob Williams, yesterday evening. Hinton is a cowboy and had driven his cows in and put them up and was passing the corner of Courtland and Linden streets. Bob Williams was sitting on a bank with a double-barreled gun. Hinton spoke to him pleasantly and passed on, but he had not walked more than twenty feet before Bob blazed away at him with a full charge of small shot and slugs.

Hinton called for help and was placed in a large lot in Grove on West Peachtree street. An examination of his wounds showed that a slug had entered his right leg, and probably penetrated to the knee joint from the rear. Six or seven others struck him in the back, arms and shoulders, but none of them serious. Hinton was sent home suffering considerably from the wound in his leg, which was badly swollen.

Bodily Traited.

Last night on Bell street, Ed Peck and Jim Pennington, two negro boys, jumped onto Will Greer and beat him until he could not speak. They struck him on the head with a rock, choked him senseless and then left him.

The two boys were arrested by Officers Holmes and Harris, and will appear before Judge Anderson on a charge of assault and battery today.

Economy and strength are peculiar to Hoot's Sassafras, the only medicine of which "100 Doses One Dollar" is true.

HOW DOES THIS STRIKE YOU.

On August 18th and 19th the E. T. V. and G. railway will sell tickets to Niagara Falls and return via Washington at \$25. Write quick for particulars and secure berth reserve for low rates will doubtless insure an immense crowd.

A Free Trip All.
The eloquent utterance at Trinity church tonight by Professor M. Deal, will be one of the most delightful given in Atlanta for a long time.

Arouse to Action.
A dormant liver, or you will suffer all the tortures incident to a prolonged bilious attack. Constipation, headaches, dyspepsia, furred tongue, sour breath, pain in the right side, will admonish you of neglect. Discipline the recalcitrant organ at once with Hoot's Sassafras Bitters and expect prompt relief. Malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaint, nervousness and debility are thoroughly relieved by the Bitters.

There is opposition to cigarettes by people who are acquainted with the cheap, adulterated kind. No opposition to the Hoot's. They are strictly pure in a particular to cents.

The Infant's Friend.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the best remedy in the world for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c. 25 cents a bottle.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Relieves the Feeling of Lassitude so common in midsummer, and imparts vitality.

THE REASON WHY
A. L. Cuesta's Cigars Take the Lead in the House Market.

We never deceive our customers. When we put a cigar on the market, we always maintain its full standard of excellence. We don't charge an extra profit to insure risks such as are taken by most of our competitors. Our goods are guaranteed, and we do not intend to be content to keep any of them unsatisfactory to their trade. We employ only first-class Cuban hand cigar makers; never make use of machinery, wooden joints or lead tapers, nor do we use artificial flavors of any kind. We invite smokers of pure Havana cigars to call at our factory and see for themselves how our cigars are made and how the tobacco is prepared according to the Cuban method of manufacturing.

Address: A. L. Cuesta, No. 2 Edgewood avenue, corner of Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. Su-Th-Fri.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Fourth Presbyterian church, will, on an ice cream festival on the lawn adjoining the church, Chamberlain street, this evening. No admittance is extended to all.

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP THROUGH A PORTION OF THE UNITED STATES WHERE SUFFICIENTLY BREZZES ARE UNKNOWN. SEE NOTICES IN THIS ISSUE AND WHITE PAGES. N. KIGHT, A. G. P. A. ATLANTA, GA. FOR PARTICULARS.

To Cook Customers.
I have no canvasser for sale of domestic coal in Atlanta. Anybody putting himself as such a fraud and his name for sale of domestic coal from me.

Croquet Sets.
Cheap to close out. 5-ball sets reduced to \$1.25. A John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

THE STOCKHOLDERS MEET.

Officers of the Atlanta and West Point Elected Yesterday.

The stockholders and directors of the Atlanta and West Point railway held their annual session yesterday morning in the company's headquarters, corner Marietta and Broad streets.

Nearly all the stock was represented. The annual reports of the officers of the company showing the work for the year just ended were read and adopted. Then the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The election of a board of directors was heard and resulted:
C. H. Philizy, of Augusta.
D. N. Spier, of Atlanta.
Jacob Thibault, of Athens.
W. W. Berry, of Newnan.
Jas. Green, of Augusta.
Pat Calhoun, of Atlanta.
E. P. Alexander, of Savannah.

The board of directors organized by electing Colonel C. H. Philizy, of Augusta, president. Mr. Cecil G. Abbott was re-elected general manager by the board, and Mr. H. M. Abbott was re-elected treasurer.

The usual semi-annual six per cent dividend was declared.

The stockholders and board of directors of the Western Railway of Alabama were to have met at the same time, but a quorum was not present and no meeting will take place in this city on the 10th instant.

IN THE SENATE.

Senator Bartlett's bill to change the time of returning property for taxation from the first of April till the first of January, died ingloriously under the attack of the south Georgia sheep. Senator Ballard reported the bill, but it would give a large increase in value, but Senator Harris argued that there were thousands of sheep in south Georgia which would not be returned the first of January, because they died by thousands at that time and their number could not be known.

The committee on internal improvements divided on the Okefenokee swamp. The majority, headed by Senator Edwards, reported in favor of selling the land to the Okefenokee Land and Drainage company. The minority headed by Senator Sharpe, recommended that the bill should not pass because the price was too small, the land would increase in value as no good business would be done, and the property for sale would be sold at a fixed price without competition, because the present value of the property was not known, and the price would be too high because when sold it should go to the highest bidder.

Senator Boyd's bill to limit the work day of miners to ten hours came up for discussion, and was advocated by its author in a speech on the humanitarian argument. He said that the day should consist of three equal parts, one for work, one for rest and one for sleep. He thought the state should insure the content of an uneducated parent. Furthermore, the law would protect parents who were to be held responsible for the work of their children. He argued that children could accomplish as much in ten hours as in fourteen, and quoted Mr. C. H. Philizy to prove that ten-hour working children earned as much money as those working fourteen.

Senator Jones said the bill would operate against the farmers whose families worked all the long day. Beginning at 5 o'clock in the morning they would have to stop at 5 o'clock in the evening. It was a hardship to lose the time after four.

Senator Strother thought the trouble about work was that there was not enough of it. Why should the strong young man of nineteen work less than his rheumatic father?

Senator Johnson said the factory people of Columbus told him the bill would stop all work of children in the factories, and therefore he opposed it. The bill was recommitted on Senator Boyd's motion.

The following new bills were introduced:
By Senator Holmes, a bill to amend the act of incorporating the Atlanta and West Point railway.
By Senator Williams, a bill to incorporate the Brunswick, Athens and Northwestern railroad.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE WILL CONSIDER THIS AFTERNOON THE BILL TO REFORM THE COUNTRIES THROUGH WHICH THEY PASS.

The finance committee will consider this afternoon the bill to reform the countries through which they pass.

NOTHING TOO GOOD FOR THE FRIENDS OF THE E. T. V. AND G. RAILWAY.
The finest and cheapest excursion of the season will leave Atlanta on the 18th and 19th of August for Niagara Falls via Washington. The fare for the round trip will be \$25. The fare for the round trip with "get there and back" tickets will be a leading feature.

Thank for a moment and you will decide that a most delightful and profitable trip. The trip is a duplicate of those that rush down the rapids which separate the rugged mountains. By Senator Williams, a bill to incorporate the Brunswick, Athens and Northwestern railroad.

The finance committee will consider this afternoon the bill to reform the countries through which they pass.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

No well regulated household should be without Angostura Bitters, the celebrated aperient. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siebert & Sons. Ask your druggist.

Dr. Vincent at 11 today, the famous Weber band at 3, and the illustrious Dr. W. L. Davidson at 4 and 8 this evening. Stereoscopic illustrations tonight. Let everybody go to Chantauqua today and tonight.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

PERK—Died at the residence No. 62 Garrett street, Atlanta, Georgia, on August 7, 1889, at 10 o'clock, of cholera. The remains will be interred in DeKalb, Ga., at 10 o'clock today.

MEETINGS.
A regular communication of Atlanta Lodge No. 50 of F. and M. will be held in Masonic hall, corner of Marietta and Broad streets, on Thursday evening, August 8, 1889. All members and friends are invited to attend. Business and work in the degrees. Master Masons in 1000 standing. Fatherly love, friendship and good will. Z. B. Moore, Secretary.

Rev. Sam W. Small will lecture at Piedmont Church on Friday night.

FOR SALE

HAWTHORNE FARM,

2 COTTAGES

2 VACANT LOTS

ON GILMER STREET.

I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES ON Thursday, August 13th, 1889, at 10 o'clock, of No. 1, 30-2nd, corner Calhoun and Gilmer streets, with 6 room cottage. Also:
Large lot overlooking city and country, Boulevard, No. 1, with 3-room cottage.
Lots Nos. 3 and 4, 40x100 feet, fronting on Gilmer street.

This is a central point, paved streets, brick sidewalks, sewerage, electric lights, artesian hydrant, and street cars (close to two lines). Excellent neighborhood.

This is the best of property for capitalists. Well improved. Nothing in the city would pay better interest income.

Look out for the half cash, balance in 12 months, with 8 per cent interest.
GEO. W. ADAIR.

LOSS OF NEW YORK (Kew-Forest) Dredge.
The dredge, owned by J. E. Hancock, of New York, was lost on the night of August 7, 1889, at 10 o'clock, of No. 1, 30-2nd, corner Calhoun and Gilmer streets, with 6 room cottage. Also:
Large lot overlooking city and country, Boulevard, No. 1, with 3-room cottage.
Lots Nos. 3 and 4, 40x100 feet, fronting on Gilmer street.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.

FULL WEIGHT PURE.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER.

MOST PERFECT MADE.

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government, Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's is the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO ST. LOUIS

Life Insurance in Georgia

The following figures are taken from statements made to the Comptroller for the year ending April 30th, 1889.

THE NEW YORK LIFE

AS IN PREVIOUS YEARS RECEIVED THE LARGEST AMOUNT OF PREMIUMS.

Its new premiums amounting to nearly half as much as the total 2000 premiums of all other companies.

Premiums Rec'd on New Business. Premiums Rec'd on old and new.

New York Life - \$10,471.00 \$288,156.00
Mutual - 65,750.08 229,862.33
Equitable - 32,501.31 196,756.11
Northwestern - 22,645.76 120,273.45
Manhattan - 24,302.36 60,034.37
Mutual Benefit - 17,001.77 24,935.39

Liebig's COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Finest and Cheapest Meat Flavouring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. As Beef Tea, "an invaluable tonic and an agreeable stimulant." Annual sale 8,000,000 jars.

Genuine only with fac-simile of Justus von Liebig's signature in BLUE across label as above.

Sold by Storekeepers, Grocers and Druggists. LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., London. Sole Importers for U. S. A. J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO. Auctioneers

The Old Lawshe Homestead

33 LOTS

on Green's Ferry, Rauch, Larkin and Dona streets, all covered with shade trees.

At Auction, Wednesday, August 7, at 3:30 P. M.

This property is close in, only one block from the Broad street and Westview street car line, surrounded by factories, shops, etc., just as convenient to business as you could wish. All the lots are high, in fact, the old Lewis Lawshe Homestead was one of the finest lots around Atlanta, covered with shade trees, streets all around, just the place to get on a easy home or a nice piece of real estate property. Mrs. Reynolds is building a new stone house, and she has more money and has authorized us to sell this block of property. Was never subdivided until now have the first chance. Take street car at our office at 3 p. m. for sale. Full particulars. Terms of sale—One-third cash, balance 6 and 12 months, 5 per cent interest.

Dr. A. G. Haygood's place—11 acres, 8 room house with all necessary outbuildings, bath, etc., at Decatur, only five minutes